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號六月三年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH, 6, 1919.

未己次歲年八國民華中

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HOLLAND.

READY FOR EVENTUALITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Hague reports that in the Dutch Chamber, the War Minister, replying in the army estimates debate, said that disarmament at present would be most dangerous. The army must be prepared against any attempts to annex parts of Holland. Measures would be taken in view of the necessity of a second mobilisation. Partial demobilisation did not mean that Holland would have to allow Limburg and Dutch Flanders to be torn away like the fleece from a sheep.

INTERNATIONAL SEAFARERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The International Seafarers' Conference passed a resolution in favour of a compulsory pilotage order, to relieve captains nearing ports. It adopted the Italian resolution in favour of an international minimum wage for all ports, and decided to transfer the conference to Paris in order to induce the Paris Conference to establish a permanent seafaring organisation with a view to securing uniform labour conditions.

U. S. A. AND THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Washington reports that in the Senate Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, voiced the American Republican Party's opposition to the League of Nations. He contended that the League contravened the Monroe Doctrine, and would involve America in all foreign disputes. It would substitute internationalism for nationalism, and be of benefit principally to Europe.

A statement issued from the White House denies on behalf of President Wilson the reference to the Irish question cabled yesterday. [See Earlier Telegrams.]

AFRICAN RUN'S ADMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Copenhagen learns from Berlin that General von Lettow Vorbeck in an interview with a representative of the Wolff Bureau at Rotterdam, said he wished to declare that the treatment of himself and his men by the British, especially during their journey home, was very considerate and tactful.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Singapore, March 6.

The silver market is steady.

Later.

The silver market is still steady.

Singapore, March 6.

Montagu's report says the market remains quietly steady. Shanghai exchange has receded to 4 7/8, doubtless owing to the completion of the arrangement whereby China will receive a quite substantial amount of silver from America.

SILVER FIXED.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The Treasury has fixed the maximum price for silver bullion in the United Kingdom at 47 1/2 per standard ounce, effective from Feb. 20.

A HUN LIE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Reports from Berlin having spread through the continent that the King of Italy had been assassinated, Reuter is informed that the story is totally baseless.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[By COURTESY OF THE H.K. DAILY PRESS.]

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMISTICE.

PEKING, March 4.

The President has issued strongly worded telegrams to all commanders to abide by the Armistice condition, otherwise the consequences will be visited upon them.

A DANGEROUS SITUATION.

Reliable information states that General Hsu Shu-chien is conspiring with the Tsuchi of Shensi and supplying them with munitions. The Tsuchi may declare his independence at any time as the opium cultivation in his province supplies abundant revenue.

The President's strong action is generally appreciated, will bring the anti-military struggle to a climax.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

LONDON, February 28th.
The Premier welcomed Mr. Henderson's suggestion for a Committee of Inquiry on industrial unrest, and its causes. He urged them to act before they separated. He dreaded stagnation. If Britain stood still, France and America would also stand still, and catastrophe would follow. "We won't be the only ones," (Loud Cheers.) "Let us have the same unity in peace. This would make this country one of the like of which has never been seen before." (Loud cheers.)

STATE'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The Premier said that there was plenty of common sense in the country and in the end we were practical people. He therefore, appealed to employers to be franker with their employees. There could be no improved welfare without improved efficiency, and we must tighten up and quicken our industries as the war had taught us to do. A wise employer would see that the worker got a fair share of profits. It was the business of the State to be impartial in an industrial dispute and guard the interests of the whole community.

THE WORKERS' ASPIRATIONS.

Continuing, the Premier said that there were other contributory causes to the unrest, among workers, who naturally aspired to secure a higher and better standard of life in the future. The whole nation would sympathise with that aspiration. He was convinced that employers were prepared to go further than most workmen imagined. The Chairman put Mr. Henderson's resolution to the meeting and it was declared carried by a large majority. Steps were then taken to select thirty names each for the Committee.

U.S.A. AND THE LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.

The President denied that the League meant usurpation of the powers of Congress to declare war. He said that the strength of the League would rest upon the friendship and goodwill of America, Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and that serious trouble between them was not probable. Provision for disarmament would not interfere with military training. President Wilson did not regard internal domestic questions as interfering within the jurisdiction of the League.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

He said that Ireland would not have a vote in the League at present. The Irish question was one for solution later between Ireland and Great Britain.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe Doctrine would be guaranteed by all members of the League.

CURZON ON AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, February 27th.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon stated that, apparently, while the Amir was camping near Kabul, his tent was entered early in the morning of February 20th. He was killed by shots and was also stabbed.

The body was taken to Kabul by members of Amir's household. It is not known whether the assassination was due to religious or fanatical reasons, or to reasons of politics or to a domestic intrigue.

After paying a high tribute to the late Amir, Lord Curzon stated that, Earl Curzon added that, apparently, he would be succeeded by his brother, Nasir Ullah Khan, who immediately sent a letter to the Government of India, couched in the friendliest and most loyal terms. A suitable reply had been sent. There was no reason to suppose that there would be any interruption of friendly relations between Britain and Afghanistan, whose independence we desired to maintain.

THE JUGO-SLAVS.

PARIS, February 28th.

The Jugo-Slavs have presented their claims to the Peace Conference. According to an Italian statement, the Jugo-Slavs claim the whole of Istria, with Trieste, Fiume and the Dalmatian Islands, except Delagosa.

ITALY SAYS THEY SHOW FIGHT.

PARIS, February 28th.

Italian headquarters report that the Jugo-Slavs have presented a general mobilisation, which is stopping food supplies in South-Eastern Europe. Hence Italy has suspended the return of Jugo-Slav prisoners taken from the Austrians.

The Italian Delegation states that the Jugo-Slav authorities at Lubach, on February 20th, expelled the Italian Military Mission there, and the Italian Government, which never recognised Jugo-Slavia, responded by closing the armistice frontier.

The Italian Delegation also asserts that the Serbians attacked a train with re-located Italians returning home, at Lubach station, and tore down and burned the Italian flag decorating the train.

MOBILISATION DENIED.

The Jugo-Slav Delegation denies the Italian reports of mobilisation of the Jugo-Slavs. It declares that the army disbanded after the "defeat" of Austria is now being re-organised on a restricted basis, involving the calling up of certain classes of younger men. But this in no wise implies a general mobilisation.

A COUNTER-CHARGE.

The Delegation asserts that the Italians are continually landing troops on the Dalmatian Coast, and entrenching at Fiume and elsewhere.

SITUATION NOT ALARMING.

PARIS, February 28th.

The Italian-Jugo-Slav situation is not regarded here as alarming though likely to complicate the work of the Peace Conference, but if Jugo-Slavia is able to consider her rival's claims, a peaceable solution may be expected to be found shortly.

WHY THE ALLIES ARE IN RUSSIA.

The Secretary of the War Office states that Lord Milner has sent the following reply to a letter received from a correspondent:—

You ask me what right we ever had to send British troops to Russia to meddle with the internal affairs of that country, and how long we mean to keep them there now that war is over. The question itself shows that you misapprehend the facts of the case, as well as the motives of the Government.

The reason why Allied not merely British forces—indeed, the British are only a small proportion of the total Allied troops—were sent to Russia, is that the Bolsheviks, whatever their ultimate object, were in fact assisting our enemies in every possible way. It was owing to their action that hundreds of thousands of German troops were let loose to hurl themselves against our men on the Western front. It was owing to their betrayal that Rumania, with all its rich resources in grain and oil, fell into the hands of the Germans. It was they who handed over the Black Sea Fleet to the Germans, and who treacherously attacked the Czechoslovaks, when the latter only desired to get out of Russia in order to fight for the freedom of their own country in Europe.

The Allies, every one of them, were most anxious to avoid interference in Russia. But it was an obligation of honour to save the Czechoslovaks and it was a military necessity of the most urgent kind to prevent those vast portions of Russia which were struggling to escape the tyranny of the Bolsheviks from being overrun by them, and so thrown open as a source of supply to the enemy. I say nothing of the enormous quantities of military stores, the property of the Allies, which were still lying at Archangel and Vladivostok, and which were in course of being appropriated by the Bolsheviks and transferred to the Germans, till Allied occupation put an end to the process.

And this intervention was successful. The rot was stopped. The Czechoslovaks were saved from destruction. The resources of Siberia and South-Eastern Russia were denied to the enemy. The northern ports of European Russia were prevented from becoming bases for German submarines from which our North Sea barrage could have been turned. These were important achievements and contributed materially to the defeat of Germany. I say nothing of the fact that a vast portion of the earth's surface, and millions of people friendly to the Allies, have been spared the unspeakable horrors of Bolshevik rule.

But in the course of this Allied intervention thousands of Russians have taken up arms and fought on the side of the Allies. How can we, simply because our own immediate purposes have been served, come away and leave them to the tender mercies of their and our enemies, before they have had time to arm, train, and organize so as to be strong enough to defend themselves? It would be an abominable betrayal to every British instinct of honour and humanity.

You may be quite sure that the last thing the Government desires is to leave any British soldiers in Russia a day longer than is necessary to discharge the moral obligations we have incurred. And that, I believe, is the guiding principle of all the Allies. Nor do I myself think that the time when we can withdraw without disastrous consequences is necessarily distant. But this is a case in which the more haste may be the less speed. If the Allies were all to scramble out of Russia at once, the result would almost certainly be that the barbarism, which at present reigns in a part only of that country, would spread over the whole of it, including the vast regions of Northern and Central Asia, which were included in the dominions of the Tsars. The ultimate consequences of such a disaster cannot be foreseen. But they would assuredly involve a far greater strain on the resources of the British Empire than our present commitments.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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"DAVON"

SUPER TELESCOPES

Made in England, length only 13 inches, magnifies 36 diameters and gives wide objective; will focus sharply on objects a few feet or many miles away.

USED BY BRITISH OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

Price, complete with two extra lenses, rubber eye piece, tripod, leather carrying case, etc., etc., etc., - \$75.00.

WE HAVE THEM READY FOR DEMONSTRATION.

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FORTIFY YOURSELF

by taking
FLETCHER'S COMPOUND
GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

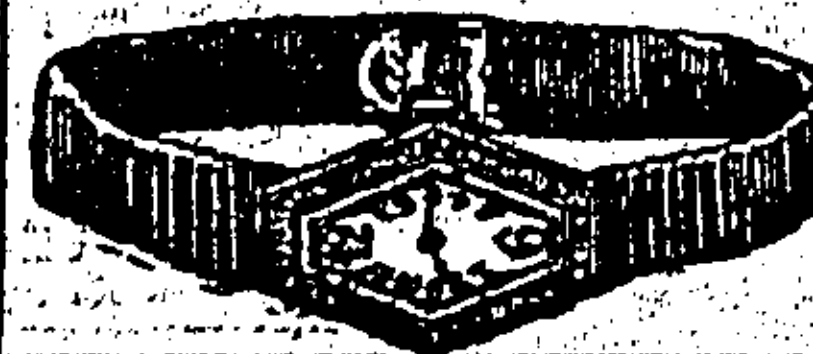
The Ideal General Tonic.

Obtainable only at

THE PHARMACY

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WRIST WATCHES

QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

INFLUENZA.

DISINFECT WITH IZAL

A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all Germs. Don't waste IZAL by using it stronger than recommended. Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all infectious diseases is absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to the community. Therefore, for the sake of others, remember the

IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.

Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals. Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit, and stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep with your window open. Pneumonia is not caused by fresh air, but is due to a microbe which lives in heat and darkness. Sneeze and cough into a handkerchief. If you feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use IZAL as directed below.

For Washing the Hands and Face—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one gallon or to the basin of water.

For Bathing—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one-half bucket of hot water.

For Your Teeth and as a Mouth Wash—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water.

For Lining—2 tablespoonful of IZAL to the bucket of water.

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W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

C. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on
WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1919,
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
One Crow-Elkhart Roadster
4 passenger Motor Car
(Just unpacked)

N.B.—The above car can be inspected
by appointment and is only being sold
as owner is shortly leaving the colony.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

FOR SALE.

Two Cycle 14 H.P. Fay & Bowen
Kerosene Engine, Marine Type, with
reversing gear, shafting and propeller.
Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICES.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE
PEACE, OF THE COLONY
OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my intention to stand for the
vacancy on the Legislative Council
to represent you during the time that
The Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., holds
the position of Acting Attorney-
General.

My nomination has been proposed
by Mr. A. O. Lang, and seconded by
Mr. G. C. Moxon.

It is only six months ago that I ad-
dressed you with regard to my candi-
dature, for the same seat and I can
only repeat that if I have the honour
to be elected I shall direct my
energies to the solution of the Home-
ing Problem, the further develop-
ment of the Colony by means of new
roads, opening up new areas easily
accessible for all kinds of traffic and
the resumption of old and insanitary
houses in the densely populated parts
of the City—on all of which matters
I think I may claim special qualifica-
tions.

I have the honour to be,
(Gentlemen),
Your obedient servant,
H. W. BIRD.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
leave the Colony should apply in
person between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the
PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SHAREHOLDERS in the Com-
pany will be held at the Offices of the
Company, St. George's Building, Chater
Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SAT-
URDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1919,
at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the
purpose of receiving a Statement of
Accounts and the Report of the Direc-
tors for the year ending 31st December,
1918 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1919,
until SATURDAY, the 22nd March,
1919—both days inclusive.

By order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

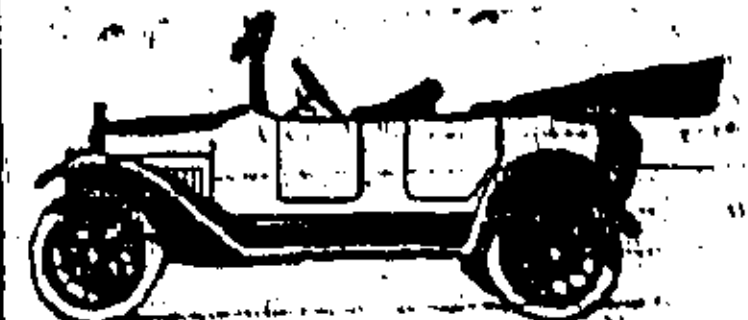
THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SHAREHOLDERS of the above Com-
pany will be held at the Offices of the
Company, Pedder Street, on
THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at
11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving
the Report and Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December,
1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th
March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 4, 1919.

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Brown,
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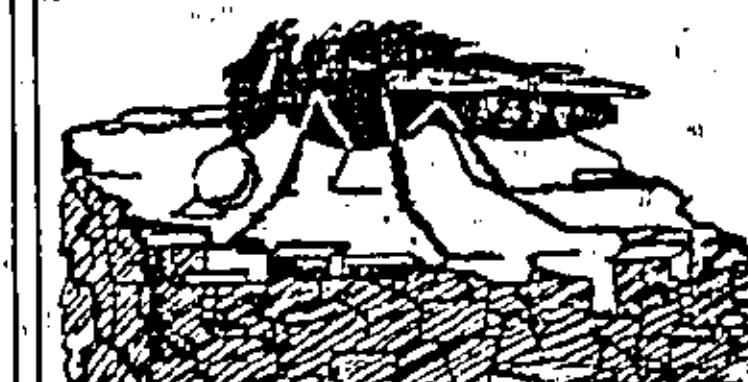
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PREVENT DISEASE
FLY REGURGITATING ON SUGAR.

When feeding the fly can often be observed to
regurgitate the crop contents, until there is a deposit
on the end of the proboscis, and then it drops it
as big as its head. This fluid is drawn in and out with
great force as long as the fly is regurgitating, and it is
not until it has been regurgitated that it is dropped
and it then leads to hasty flight. A cropful of
fluid may thus be deposited on the surface of
food ready for immediate consumption, and the deposit
may easily contain about 1000 germs of bacteria or other
injurious infective organisms.

Well fed house-flies deposit about once every
five minutes.

"INSECTOX"

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOES &
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OUTRIPS \$1. REVILLS \$1.30
On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson &
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FRANK SMITH & Co.,
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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

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CHERRY & CO.,

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used:
Bentley's
A. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH"
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(For Account of the Concerned),
on
SATURDAY,
March 8, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
Nine Fox Terrier Puppies
(from three distinct litters).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 27, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
SATURDAY,
March 8, 1919, at 12 noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

One Wolf & A-P
A P. single cylinder Motor
Cycle with side car and accessories
in good running order.
On view now.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 23, 1919.

on
MONDAY,
March 10, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. at No. 1
Basilea Lyttelton Road, West Point,
Hongkong.
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.,
therein contained.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 3, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
TUESDAY,
March 11, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

100 CASES
"ROBINS" BRANDY
damaged by fire and water.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 3, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)
on
TUESDAY,
March 11, 1919, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS**
etc.,
Comprising:—
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs
(new), Folding Card and Occasional
Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom
Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin
Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes,
Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc.,
(fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner
Wagons, Extension Dining Tables
and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services,
Crockery, and good Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc.
Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated
Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large
Blackwood Screen Blue and white Panels,
and Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables,
Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures and Oil
Paintings, Several Carpets new and
second-hand.

Also
Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly
new), by Wilcox & Gibbs with all
accessories, 1 Piano in good condition,
one large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel,
Full Size Croquet Set, One pair
Biscuiters.

And
1 Half-plate Camera by Thornton
Pickard with Spare Lenses, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(For Account of the Concerned),
on
TUESDAY,
March 11, 1919, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

**USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,**
Comprising:—
HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,
Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.

DRAWN WORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow
Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc.
EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also
A few lots of Artistic Cases and
Belted Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit
purchasers).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
WEDNESDAY,
March 12, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No.
Chatham Road, Kowloon.

Valuable Household Furniture,
etc., etc.,
therein contained.

Hallstand, Large Extension Dining
Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Brass
Twin Bedsteads, Cheval Glass Dressing
Mirror, Toilet Table, Washstand,
Toilet Set, etc., Pantry, Kitchen and
Bathroom Utensils.

Also
Cabinet Gramophone with Records,
Gent's Bicycle, Pot Plants, Pneumatic
Tyred Ricksha in very good condition.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

G. R.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS to sell by
Public Auction,
at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Coy.'s Premises,
War Department Material,
As follows:—

250 Rails weight about 53 tons,
SCRAP IRON comprising:—
Angle, Round, Flat, Sheet Iron,
etc., about 140 tons.

Date of Sale will be published later.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

**One complete set Engines and
Boiler in good working order,**
DESCRIPTION:—
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33,
by 24 stroke.

Boiler, 12 x 10¹/₂, working pressure
120 lbs. on Veritas survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with
Engine-Seat, Shafts and Propeller and
all piping, etc., connected with the
above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,
And
2 Navigating Compasses.

At present stored at Kwong Tung
Cheong's wharfyard.

Inspecting orders and further parti-
culars may be had from the undersig-
ned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

February 21, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A quantity of netting (new)
Suitable for Tennis court bound-
ary netting.

Particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 1, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from F. C. JAMES,
Esq., O.B.A. to sell by Public Auction,
on

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
March 19 and 20, 1919, commencing
each day at 5 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

**A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
POSTAGE STAMPS,**
comprising:—
Great Britain, Colonies and Posses-
sions, Japan & China, Argentine &
Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco,
Nicaragua, Philippines, etc., etc.

Also
3 Albums each containing the nucleus
of a collection.

And
1 Album with about 800 good
specimens.

On view now.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From U.S.A., JAPAN and
SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"TRANSVAAL"

having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 4th inst.,
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the 4th
inst., at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be
presented in writing within TEN days
of arrival otherwise they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by
THORESEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer
"LYNDARA" FROM
NEW YORK via PANAMA.

are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into HONG KONG WHARF,
Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk.
The Cargo will be ready for delivery from
Godown on and after March 5.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godown, where
they will be examined on any Tuesday
and Fridays between the hours of 10.45
a.m. and noon within the free storage
period.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the steamer's Godown,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after March 11, will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Undersigned on or
before March 24, or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

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It is on all recording instru-
ments and regulating de-
vices made by us and means
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We equip manufacturing
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Write today for literature.
Tycos Instrument Company
Rohampton, N.Y. 11, U.S.A.
There's a Tycos Thermometer for
you.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
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ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

LOST.

STRAYED from Happy Valley, March
5th, white Fox Terrier Dog Jack
—Black head, black patch right shoulder
and over, tail, collar No. 1309. Any
person returning along to Mrs.
DREAPER, Royal Naval Hospital will
be rewarded.

TO LET.

TO LET.—1 Chatham Road, 5
ROOM HOUSE. Apply No. 3,
Chatham Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.

TO LET.—2 ROOMS on the Ground
Floor of Hongkong Club Annex.
Apply to The Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET from 18th April, 1919.—
1st Floor, No. 33 Nathan Road,
Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises).
Apply to Secretary, The Dairy Farm,
Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

119 The Peak, Airdheal.
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &
AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD YEARLY
GENERAL MEETING OF THE
MEMBERS of the Hongkong Club,
will be held in the CLUB HOUSE
on FRIDAY, March 14, 1919, at 5.30
p.m.

By Order,
E. DES VEAUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCE

TO-DAY

(THURSDAY) March 6th.

DINNER DANCE

FRIDAY, March 7th.

EVERY BEETLE
EVERY BUG

is killed
by "KEATING'S"
powder
into thorough contact
with it.

Sold in this city
The surest way to
kill beetles, bugs and all
household insects is to
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Use
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"CHINA MAIL"
OVERLAND EDITION

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PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING
HOME; AND, THOU, KEEP IN
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
COLONY.

"SOME PROBLEMS ON
SILT"

At a meeting of the Engineering
Society of China, Dr. Herbert Chat-
ley read a paper on "Some Problems
on Silt."

The speaker commenced by re-
marking that in spite of its appar-
ently small scope, the subject was one
vital to most river questions in
China and the whole body of physical
knowledge was inadequate to solve
the problems raised. The whole
of the plains of China are formed
by silt, consisting of rock pul-
verized to a minute degree, by
flowing water. When the particles
are very small, new properties ap-
pear, such as cohesion, and affinity
for water. River engineers attach
great importance to the silt content
and a system of filtering and weigh-
ing has been adopted by the Wiang-
poo Conservancy. The quantity in
Huangpu water varies from 50 to
1,000 parts per million by weight
depending chiefly on the strength of
the tidal currents.

40,000 tons of mud comes in at
each spring tide at Woosung, and
would fill up the river in six years
if it was not carried out by the ebb.
Hence the importance of conservancy
work. In cul-de-sacs over one foot
per annum of mud deposits. Fine
silt settles only slowly in water
as it carries water with it and
when very small "sticks" in the
water. When the water is in
motion the settlement is very
complex. The silt coheres to the
bed so that the latter resists veloci-
ties which would roll gravel. There
is an equilibrium between silt
deposition and erosion, but this is
very different from that with fine
sand owing to the predominance of
cohesive force.

Mud is partly a "colloidal" jelly.
A colloid is a substance in a state
of minute dispersion through an-
other. The colloidal state is pecu-
liar in many respects and its study
is a new and most illuminating
branch of science, which explains all
kinds of things from the colour of
the sky and formation of rain, down
to the formation of mud and living
matter, and forms plenty of scope
for further investigation.

H.M.A. "CARTHUSIAN."

Experts concerned with the organi-
zation of aeroplanes for purposes of
commerce and travel were interested
spectators on Dec. 15, of the
departure from the aerodrome at Le
Bourget, near Paris, of a giant British
aeroplane on the second stage of its
journey from England to Karachi,
India. The aeroplane was originally
designed for operations against Berlin,
and was finished just before the signing
of the Armistice. It measures
127ft. from wing-tip to wing-tip, and
weighs, with fuel and passengers,
about 27,000lb. It is equipped with
four Rolls-Royce Eagle engines of
great capacity, and a speed of nearly
100 miles an hour can be attained in
calm weather. The aeroplane is
known as H.M.A. "Carthusian," and
is piloted by an old Charterhouse boy,
Major A. S. MacLaren, M.C., and
Captain Halley, both of whom are
experienced war fighters. The object
of the journey is to facilitate the pro-
gress of General McEwen, who is
bound for an Air Force command in
the East. The first stage was to
Miramas aerodrome, Marseilles, about
450 miles from Paris. The pilots'
intention was to follow the Rhone
valley during part of the journey. The
remaining stages are as follows:—

Miramas to Otranto	880
Otranto to Cairo	1,170
Cairo to Baghdad	875
Baghdad to Bandar Abbas	870
Bandar Abbas to Karachi	652

The journey may possibly be con-
tinued from Karachi to Delhi, making
a total distance of 5,800 miles. The
performance of the aeroplane is said
to justify the confidence of the pilots
that they will be able to complete
their programme. The aeroplane
left England on its long flight on
Friday, December 13, when it started
from the aerodrome at Martlesham,
near Ipswich.

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Itching Skins**

Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and
apply Cuticura Ointment. For eczema,
rashes, itching, irritations, etc.,
they are wonderful. Nothing so sure
as a clear skin and good hair as
making Cuticura your every-day
toilet preparations. Write for
Sew to please, Clutch to heat. P. New,
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London. Sold everywhere.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
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THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW
THIS WEEK
OF
ELEGANT EVENING
GOWNS.

The "China Mail" is now on sale at, and will be delivered by, Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co. Sharnen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, March 6, 1919.

PICTURES.

The following remarks are prompted by the lecture given this week by a Hongkong lady, but are not intended as a criticism of it. The subject of art, as applied particularly to painting pictures, is so wide, and so opulent with opportunities for differing individual opinions, that no one has any right to say this or that is true and final. The only detail of the lecture we would be willing to cavil at would be the citation of Ruckin, George Moore, and Tolstoy as "authorities." With the possible exception of Moore, who has occasional gleams of intelligence when discussing art, owing to his intimate acquaintance with French artists, they knew nothing about it. They both approached the subject from wrong angles, and dragged a lot of prejudice. As we were told, we do not need special training to appreciate pictures (so long as we do not approach them with incalculable cash), so it may be said that the philosophy of the subject need offer no insuperable difficulties to the man of common sense who is willing to ponder it. It still holds true, makes all the so-called "stardom" and criteria of criticism, that a man can err in honestly admiring what he really likes. Chaucer's son goes: "The mischief of the picture common to picture galleries has been that so many people have been too anxious to admire what they believe other people think they ought to admire. This has multiplied convention and cant, and confirmed ignorance—because, of course, 'authoritative' jargon learned by rote is not knowledge. This does not affect the hideous truth of the statement

that a Philistine will admire the wrong things. But what does that matter, either to Art or to the Philistine? The one moves on, unimpeded; the other is happy and harmless.

It seems to the present writer that there is real danger of encouraging cant in the hypothesis that true Art must have a Message. Its primary motive, makes what some of the authorities say, was not even to convey information. Picture making must have started with leisure and the itch for self-expression. Study of some of the beautiful work of the cave-men irresistibly suggests Wordsworth's theory of another form of art, that its basis must be "emotions remembered in tranquillity." These pictures need not have been a mute invitation to others to look; they could have been done (and this does not seem to be the case) by Crusoes' own pleasure. Nowadays, with our thicker social contacts, exhibitions are easy, even if only among friends, and it is human to seek the plaudits of others for our work. But even so, let those who draw or paint ask themselves how often they have spent long hours on art they never meant to show, and never did show, solely for the joy in the work. These occasions often come, and every amateur knows that, given the materials, he or she would when in the mood make pictures if there were no other soul in the universe to see them. This would seem sufficient evidence of the original impulse and permanent sanction of the "sufficing cause" of graphic art.

With regard to the various schools, which we may broadly divide into two groups, those who believe in "likeness," in accuracy, in Realism, and those who sneer at this as mere copying and demand the addition of some mysterious element of thought or suggestion, it would take far too much space to talk. It is sufficient to remember that neither side has a monopoly of the whole truth. While it may be true to say that a photographic snapshot of a horse galloping is not Art, though its legs may be more accurately represented than in the conventional painting of the Derby, it is also true to say that a genuine "impression" imported into a drawing so that it convinces all beholders need not necessarily be true Art. Otherwise those comic drawings in which the wagging tail of a dog is represented by a group of tails radiating from one point would rank artistically higher. So far as painted pictures go, the factors are too numerous to allow of dogmatism. An object ugly in form may be the subject of a beautiful painting, such as we find in light and colour. Constable was an exponent of this view. Yet the most beautiful colours may be used in a painting

without producing a beautiful result. It is not the reality of objects which the true artist aims to produce, but the reality of their appearance. This is a subtle distinction that deserves meditation. As appearances are deceptive ("the camera cannot lie") we must grab that deceptive reality, that optical illusion which is universal. Having got it, we have true art. But here again we have to remember that there is more than one way of looking at a scene. There is the analytic survey, for which the picture must have realism in detail. There is the glancing view, the look that takes in a general impression of a scene really too large for the field of attention. This must produce the impressionistic picture, where personal taste alone can count. And there is the vignette, a sort of, intermediate, befitting, much favoured of artists. To look at a scene in one way, and to condemn a picture that was painted by an artist who looked at it another way, were clearly absurd. Yet that is virtually what happens in a great deal of modern criticism.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth on demand 3s 13-16d.

To-day's report of communicable disease has one case of bubonic plague, one of the enteric, and one of cerebro-spinal fever.

Endeavours have been made by the Yokohama Yacht Club, says the *Japan Gazette*, to start a Dinghy Class, similar to the one in Kobe. These boats complete with sails, etc., can be built for Y480, and will be on the plan of the first dinghy introduced to Japan by Mr. G. W. Brockhurst and obtained from a builder in the Isle of Wight.

During the week ended March 1, communicable disease recorded was two cases of bubonic plague, one of enteric, one of small-pox, and eight of cerebro-spinal fever. Yesterday one more case of bubonic plague, and four of cerebro-spinal fever, were recorded.

A Yokohama correspondent wrote on Feb. 10: "Saturday's further snowfall of over a foot makes a record winter in my experience of forty-four years. There was both skiing and tobogganing on the Bluff yesterday."

Twenty-nine Chinese who were arrested on a lighter of the Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Co., were this morning fined \$5 each for indulging in a game of *Fanton* on the vessel.

Whilst blasting stories in the Government quarries at Tsat Tsz Mui, two Chinese, it was alleged, neglected to cover the stones with heavy sheets and taking other precautions to ensure the safety of persons near by. A Chinese quarryman was hurt as a consequence of being struck in the thigh by flying fragments and had to be conveyed to the Hospital. The two stone-cutters were brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning and remanded.

The following was in the *Japan Chronicle* of February 15: Captain Shinoye Mitsuzo, of the N.Y.K. Australian liner *Nikko Maru*, contracted influenza during the voyage from Nagasaki to Hongkong. On the ship's arrival at Hongkong the Captain went ashore and entered a hospital there. His condition went from bad to worse and he finally succumbed a few days ago. On receipt of the news the Nippon Yusen Kaisha decided to send Captain Kamazaki to Hongkong, where the *Nikko Maru* is lying at anchor. The new Captain left Nagasaki on the 14th instant on the *Kamakura Maru*, another Australian liner. It is thus expected that the two steamers will leave Hongkong for the south about the same time.

HIS BEST WITNESS.

When he was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning on a charge of stealing a bamboo hat from a hawker, a Chinese coolie said he picked the hat up from a side channel in Shanghai Street, and was pounced on by a Chinese detective who accused him of stealing. After the coolie had returned to the dock from the witness box, where he gave his own version of the affair, the following conversation took place between the Magistrate and the accused:

His Worship: Do you want to call any witness?—Prisoner: Yes. What is his name?—Ah Kun. Is he in the Court?—Yes, he is. Where is he?—Prisoner, striking his breast, said dramatically: I am he! (Laughter).

His Worship, with a quickness which matched the prisoner's volubility: Twenty-one days' imprisonment with hard labour.

DEPENDENCY DUE TO CONSTIPATION.

WOMEN often become nervous and despondent when this is due to constipation. It is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPECIAL CABLE.

REPORTING HUNS FROM CHINA.

BIG BATCH NOW IN SHANGHAI.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, March 6. From the reports 1,150 enemies have arrived here for deportation. More are due from Szechuen and the South. Three vessels will probably leave on March 15 with them. Their baggage is scrutinised and sealed. The "Suffolk" will escort them from Hongkong to Rotterdam.

CHINESE PEACE CONFERENCE.

SHANGHAI, March 6. The Chinese Peace Conference is resuming. There are new better hopes of a settlement.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The first three matches were played last evening. In the Open Championship Singles, F. A. Redmond defeated Wong Po Keung after a strenuous five sets. Redmond won the first set 7-5, but the next two were won by his opponent. The fourth and fifth games were won by Redmond whose staying powers were stronger than those of the Chinese.

Result: F. A. Redmond beat Wong Po Keung 7-5, 3-6, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4.

In the Open Doubles "Champion" ship, A. B. Raworth and A. Morse defeated S. E. Green and E. Abraham.

Result: A. B. Raworth and A. Morse beat S. E. Green and E. Abraham, 6-2, 6-2, 2-6, 2-6, 6-3.

In the Handicap Singles "B," Pay-Liut, Robinson, R.N. (recs. 8/6), beat F. Berrington (recs. 1/6), 7-5, 6-4.

THIS AFTERNOON'S MATCHES. Club Mixed Handicap Doubles.—Miss Draper and C. Thorne (recs. 9/6) meet Miss E. Johnston and E. A. Macdonald (recs. 15/8). Mrs. Robson and Pay-Liut, Robson (recs. 15/8) meet Miss Hastings and G. A. Hastings (recs. 5/6).

Open Championship Singles.—N. E. Kent meets A. B. Raworth. Handicap Doubles.—H. A. Macaulay and Capt. Wahl (recs. 15/1) meet J. H. Congdon and C. S. Johnston (recs. 15/8).

AIRPLANES IN JAPAN.

When all the airplanes that have been purchased by the Japanese Government arrive in Japan, the army will have 600 machines, according to the *Jiji*. The *Kawachi Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama recently brought 15 planes. Fourteen planes arrived on the *Kanagawa Maru* in January. These are a part of a shipment of 50 airplanes and 100 motors to be made from England to Japan.

Besides these, additional shipments of airplanes and airplane motors will come to Japan from France and the United States, where purchases have been made. The *Jiji* states that the Japanese army now possesses 432 airplanes of the newest type and speed possibilities. For the purpose of training flyers 200 machines are under construction in army arsenals, and private airplane factories. When all these are completed, with the orders that have been placed abroad, the War Office expects to have 600 planes, and it is stated that that number will be realized this year.

A number of machines for use by the French aviators arrived January 15 and airplanes of the Spad and Nieuport type are ready for use by these officers at Tokorozawa and Koganei Ga Hara. After and French officers are through with their machines they may be purchased by the Japanese government.

The *Jiji* understands that it will be the policy of the Japanese government to purchase airplane motors in Europe and America, because they can easily be transported to Japan, and to manufacture the planes in Japan. Private airplane factories in Japan will be encouraged, says the *Jiji*.

A LIFE SAYER.

IT is said to say that Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TODAY'S MEETING.

There was a meeting of the Legislative Council in the Council Chamber at noon to-day. Those present were:

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. CLAUDE SAVEN, C.M.G.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Major-General FRANKS VERNON.

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLEMING.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E.

The Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. C. M. L. MESSER, O.B.E.

The Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIDAY, O.B.E.

The Captain Superintendent of Police, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. DAVID LANSLEY.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. HO FOK.

The Minutes of the last Meeting, held on February 27, were confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 11 and 12 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded. Question—put and agreed to.

Report of the Finance Committee. The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 2), dated February 27, and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded. Question—put and agreed to.

MR. POLLOCK'S QUESTIONS. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak asked the following questions which were answered by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Question 1. Will the Government draw the attention of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the importance to the Colony of Hongkong of its being made one of the Stations in the proposed Imperial Air Service which is being inaugurated?

Answer. This Government has addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of the policy to be pursued by the Colony in this matter.

Question 2. Will the Government consider the advisability of reserving a large area in the North Western portion of the plain in the middle of which the Sheung Shui Railway Station is situated for the purpose of an Aerodrome?

Answer. The question of a site for an aerodrome is being kept in view. It is not possible to make any pronouncement on the subject.

NEW BILLS.

There followed the Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to restrict temporarily the persons who may engage in business connected with certain non-ferrous metals and metallic ores.

The Attorney General said:—The object of this bill is to restrict temporarily the carrying on within the Colony of trade in certain non-ferrous metals and ores by or on behalf of persons who are now or have been enemy subjects. The bill makes it an offence to carry on any trade in the non-ferrous metals and ores to which the bill applies except under a licence from the Governor in Council. The intention is that unless for very exceptional reasons no licence shall be granted to any prohibited person or to any corporation under prohibited control. Put shortly, a prohibited person means a person who is now or has been an enemy subject and a corporation under prohibited control means a corporation which is under the control of prohibited persons. If any question arises between the Governor in Council and any corporate body, firm or individual as to whether the prohibitions of the bill apply the question is to be referred by the Governor in Council to the Supreme Court. Where a company registered under the Hongkong Ordinances issues share warrants to bearer no licence will be granted to the company until such bearer shares have been called in and the owners have been registered. Power is given to such companies to take the necessary steps to call in such bearer shares. Power is also given to companies registered under the Hongkong Ordinances to call for declarations from their shareholders and debenture holders on the subject of the beneficial ownership of the shares and debentures and so to the nationality of the beneficial owners. Power is given to the Governor in Council to require the information necessary to enable the Governor in Council to decide whether any corporation firm or individual trading in the metals and ores to which the bill relates is under prohibited control or is a prohibited person. The metals and ores to which the bill applies are zinc, copper, tin, and lead, and any other non-ferrous metals and ores to which the Ordinance may be applied by order of the Governor in Council. It is proposed to make regulations under the Ordinance excluding from the operation of the Ordinance dealings by way of wholesale trade in

quantities below certain limits. In any case the Ordinance will not apply to the purchase or sale of the above metals where such purchase or sale is only incidental to the trade carried on by the purchaser or seller. The Ordinance is to continue in force only during the continuance of the present war and for a period of five years after the termination thereof. The bill is founded on the United Kingdom Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918.

The Council considered the Bill in Committee, several minor amendments were made. After the Third Reading the Bill was passed, seconded by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

The next was the Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to prohibit the carrying on of banking business for the benefit of or under the control of certain persons.

The Attorney-General said: The object of this bill is to prohibit, for a certain period after the termination of the present war, the carrying on of banking business in the Colony for the benefit of or under the control of persons who are or have been subjects of any state which was at war with His Majesty on the 31st December, 1918. The policy of this prohibition is adopted from section 2 of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, 1918, 8 and 9 Geo. 5, c. 31. The present bill fixes the period of prohibition at five years, but a short amending Ordinance could extend this period hereafter if necessary. The English Act makes the period indefinite, the wording of section 2 being "During the period of five years immediately after the termination of the present war and thereafter until Parliament otherwise determine." This wording emphasises two points, i.e., that the period is intended to be a limited one, but that on the other hand it may extend beyond five years. If those two points are clearly understood it does not seem necessary in the present bill to do more than provide for a preliminary period of five years. Clause 7 of the bill gives the Governor in Council power to make regulations governing in the widest manner the procedure and principles to be followed in the liquidations contemplated by the bill. It seems better to give an elastic power in this case, as it would be difficult to foresee and to provide for all points which may arise. It is, however, to be hoped that the provisions of the Ordinance will be sufficient to prevent any attempt to carry on any banking business in contravention of its provisions, and that accordingly the necessity for winding up rules will not arise.

The Council considered the Bill in Committee and after the Third Reading it was passed.

The Attorney General next moved the Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences Amendment Ordinance, 1918.

He said the object of this bill is to repeal section 20 of the Summary Offences Amendment Ordinance, 1918. That section makes contractors liable in the case of three classes of offences, irrespective of the contractor's personal participation in the offence. The reasons for this extension of the principle of vicarious criminal responsibility were given in paragraph 25 of the Objects and Reasons appended to the Summary Offences Amendment Bill, 1918, and it was thought at that time that the section might be justified by the consideration that the contractor, could in most cases by taking proper precautions prevent the commission of such offences. It has, however, been pointed out that the section imposes liability on the contractor for the acts of persons other than his servants, and that it imposes liability upon him for the willful and not only for the negligent acts of other persons in certain cases. Even apart from these objections it is now considered that the general policy of the section is not justified and it is therefore proposed that the section should be repealed.

The Bill was then read for the Third Time and passed.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak moved the Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to authorise the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited to convert its silver capital into gold.

He said the object of this Bill is to enable the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited to convert its capital from silver into gold by a special resolution to that effect to be passed by the shareholders. The directors consider this desirable because the great bulk of the Company's business is carried out in countries where a gold currency prevails. The fact that the Company does not carry on any life insurance business seems to make it unnecessary to provide for any special notice to policy holders.

The Bill was read for the Third time and passed, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The Finance Committee next met and considered Financial Minutes 11 and 12, which were:

No. 11.—To vote a sum of Thirty-one Dollars and fifty-five Cents (\$31.55) in aid of the vote Royal Observatory, Special Expenditure, Typewriter.

No. 12.—To vote a sum of Six thousand three hundred Dollars (\$6,300) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Miscellaneous, Repairing and Coaling Yard for Government Launches.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

SUMMARY COURT.

A SOLICITOR AND HIS CLERK.

Before Mr. Justice McIlhenny in the Summary Court this morning, Mr. Robert O. Faithfull, solicitor, sued Chan Chun Shan claiming the sum of \$405.85 being as to \$309.90 thereof for monies due and owing by the defendant under a verbal contract entered into in the month of Feb. 1918; and \$101.45 being the balance of monies received on account of the plaintiff to pay away and the defendant failed to pay. The plaintiff also claimed costs of the action.

The claim which was afterwards amended on the application of the plaintiff, was for \$205.33 and set out as follows:—(1) To balance of a sum of \$104.20 paid by the plaintiff to the defendant's request on Mar. 28, 1918, to Messrs. d'Almada and Mason and which the plaintiff was compelled to pay over again to Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master after crediting \$150 paid by the defendant to plaintiff since action was brought; \$40.20; (2) Amount of plaintiff's costs due from the Mow Law Hin firm to the plaintiff in connection with action No. 189 of 1918 and payable by the defendant under the terms of the engagement with the plaintiff, \$135.70; and (3) Amount handed by the plaintiff to the defendant on May 8, 1918, for payment to the Sui Fung firm but which the defendant neglected to do, \$31.45.

Mr. Faithfull conducted his own case whilst the defendant was represented by Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. G. K. Hall, Britton & Co. Outlining his case, Mr. Faithfull said the defendant was introduced to him by a man named Lan Shu Lai who said he (the defendant) was a respectable man and had been employed in Mr. Gardner's office. He (counsel) did not make any enquiries from Mr. Gardner, as he admitted he should have done. He now discovered that the defendant was never in Mr. Gardner's office, he had been in a solicitor's office, but counsel did not know which, he thought it was Mr. Agassiz's office, but that was merely by the case.

Proceeding, counsel said the defendant told him he did not want a salary, but would take commission. He assured counsel that he would bring in a lot of business. The defendant also undertook, verbally, to be responsible for the fees of all the clients he introduced to the firm. Counsel said he looked upon the defendant as the financier.

In May 1918, said counsel, an action was brought against him, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. d'Almada, of Messrs. d'Almada and Mason, was for the plaintiff in this action, and he (Mr. Faithfull) had to "throw up his brick." Mr. d'Almada having proved his case and got judgment. About that time, said counsel, he was collector of some money for a certain party and in connection with this, he had occasion to communicate with a woman of loose character living in West Point. This letter was entrusted to the defendant to be delivered to the woman. The man presumably received the money due from the woman and signed counsel's name on the letter, both in English and in Chinese, but, said counsel, his address on the top of the letter was torn off. When counsel discovered this, he sent for the defendant who was very irregular in his attendance at the office. Some day he would turn up at noon and on other days at 4 o'clock. Counsel said the fact that the defendant was an opium smoker explained his irregularity. In fact, said counsel, the defendant had admitted to him that he was an opium smoker.

Continuing, counsel said when the defendant turned up at the office, he took him on the subject, but the defendant denied that he had received the money. Counsel told him that he had seen the letter with his (counsel's) name signed on it, and insisted the defendant that if the money was not forthcoming on that following day, he would know what to do. The next day, said counsel, \$150 was sent in. Counsel did not know who sent the money, but it was returned all the same, and he quashed the matter. The defendant then informed counsel that he was incurring too much in the way of riches expenses and wanted an allowance of \$20 per month. Counsel did not know if the defendant ever rode in a ricksha; he had never been home in one. However, counsel agreed and told the defendant that they would see to that. Subsequently, counsel found further irregularities in the financial side of the business, he was some \$28 out of pocket, and spoke to the defendant about it and was told "That's all right Mr. Faithfull, we will settle that between ourselves later." Defendant did not take any steps to do so, but sent his brother instead, to tell counsel that he was of a poor family, and that it was no use proceeding to get any money out of him. Counsel said he moved under pressure against the defendant not to proceed, but thought a civil action instead.

(Continued on Page 5.)

WAR CHARITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST No. 31.

General:	
Sir Robert Ho Tung, refund of special war tax and 4th quarter, 1918	\$ 832.50
Collections from Boxes, G.P.O., H.K. Hotel and Star Ferry Pier	2.54
Mr. S. H. Dodwell (monthly sub.)	50
Mr. G. Morton Smith (monthly sub.)	10
Mr. E. G. Smith (monthly sub.)	10
Mr. J. H. G. Goodham (monthly sub.)	10
Helena May Institute for Women (monthly sub.)	10
R. T. (monthly sub.)	1.50
A few members of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. (monthly sub.)	35
15 members of Tai Kok Chub (monthly sub., December)	64
Dr. C. M. Hestley, per H.K. Club (monthly subscription)	5
Mr. C. H. Gale, per H.K. Club (monthly subscription)	5
Mr. D. M. Mickle, per H.K. Club (monthly subscription)	10
Dr. S. S. Skahan, per H.K. Club (monthly subscription)	25
Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, per Hongkong Club (monthly sub.)	20
Mr. A. G. Warren, per H.K. Club (monthly subscription)	10
80 Subscribers, per H.K. Club (monthly sub.)	854
Sir W. Rees-Davies (monthly sub.)	20
H.E. Sir F. H. May (monthly sub.)	150
Mr. C. Thorne (monthly subscription)	50
Qajar Singh (monthly subscription)	10
Victoria British School (monthly sub.)	10
Mr. S. G. Newall (monthly sub.)	50
Mr. C. D. Williamson (monthly sub.)	20
Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria, Balance of Bursar's Trust	22.45
Staff—Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Company (monthly sub.)	150
Mr. H. Owen Carswell (monthly sub.)	10
Mr. T. Kring (monthly subscription)	10
Mr. F. E. A. Worsley (monthly sub.)	5
Mr. A. C. Pedersen (monthly sub.)	5
Mr. R. C. Jensen (monthly sub.)	5
P. & Co. (monthly sub.)	100
C. B. B. (monthly sub.)	25
Mr. Wong Siu Woon (monthly sub.)	10
Mr. H. Skoda (monthly subscription)	100
Joint a/c (monthly sub.)	10
Staff—General Post Office (monthly sub.)	30.75
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (monthly sub.)	100
Ladies' Working Party of Union Church (monthly sub.)	50
Mr. J. C. Wildin (monthly sub.)	5
H. G. S. (monthly sub.)	20
W. F. N. (monthly sub.)	1.50
33 Members of the Institute of Engineers & Shipbuilders (monthly sub., December)	214
Members of the Kowloon Cricket Club (monthly sub., January)	21
Rev. J. K. Macdonachie, Mrs. Macdonachie, sale of "Puri & plain"	100.50
Messrs. Thoresen & Co. (monthly sub.)	1,000
Mr. E. Davidson (monthly sub.)	20
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (monthly sub.)	20
Mr. H. E. Pollock (monthly sub.)	80
Mr. E. H. Sharp (monthly sub.)	80
Mr. C. G. Alabaster (monthly sub.)	20
Mr. J. L. McPherson (monthly sub.)	10
Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club (monthly subs., Dec./Jan.)	203.13
Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Par's Cup Competition, December	40
Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Dodwell's Cup Competition, January	47
Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Ladies' Captain Cup Competition, Dec./Jan.	6.50
Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Ladies' Electric Competition, Dec./Jan.	2.84
Ladies' Running Pool, January	1
Bogey Pool Over Big Course, Dec./Jan.	10.50
Mixed Double Medal Round Competition, December	0

LATE MR. J. J. EITZEN.

Mr. Joergen Jacob Eitzen, Charge d'Affaires for Norway at Tokyo, whose death in Japan is announced, was born in 1877 and graduated at the university at Christiania with a law degree in 1900. In 1903 he was appointed secretary at the Foreign Ministry and in 1906 was made vice-consul for Norway at Hongkong, since when he has been almost continuously in the Far East. For several months in 1911 he was acting Consul-General at Shanghai, but was again at Hongkong until 1914 when he was again transferred to Shanghai as acting Consul-General, which office he filled until November, 1917, when he was appointed to the post at Tokyo. Mr. Eitzen leaves a widow and two children.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Last night at the V.R.C. P. A. Yanovitch beat Capt. E. B. Green by 400 to 298. The winner made double figures at almost every turn of play, but made no break higher than 21. Capt. Green took things too easily at the start.

(To-night K. K. Leung and F. W. Black meet.

Running Pool over Big Course, January

Drop's Cup Bogey Competition, Jan.

Mr. G. Morton Smith (monthly sub.)

Mr. E. G. Smith (monthly sub.)

Mr. J. H. G. Goodham (monthly sub.)

Mr. S. H. Dodwell (monthly sub.)

Anonymous Monthly Subscriptions

Blinded Soldiers & Sailors

A. Hicks and C. M. Wilson, part proceeds of "Look See"

Mr. M. S. Sassoon, per H.K. Club (monthly sub.)

3 Subscribers per H.K. Club (monthly sub.)

1 Subscriber per H.K. Club (monthly sub.)

Mr. N. B. Karanjia (monthly sub.)

"Dorington" Ladies Bridge Tournament

Royal Navy and H.M. Dockyard, per Rev. F. G. Hastings (monthly subscription)

Police, per Sgt. Blackman (monthly sub.)

Kowloon Dock Recreation Club

Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club (monthly subs., Dec./Jan.)

Anonymous Monthly Subscriptions

Red Cross

Red Cross Sale of Roses at Hongkong Hotel

Hongkong and Kowloon Sketch Club

C. A. (monthly sub.)

Staff—General Post Office (monthly sub.)

Red Cross Sale of Roses at Hongkong Hotel

Pipe Fund

Mr. F. G. Boeke (monthly sub.)

Prisoners of War

5 Members, per H.K. Club (monthly sub.)

Mr. A. W. Smith (monthly sub.)

Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club (monthly sub.)

Officers' Families Fund

1 Member, per H.K. Club (monthly sub.)

Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club (monthly sub.)

Anonymous Monthly Subscriptions

Lord Roberts' Memorial

2 Members, per H.K. Club (monthly sub.)

Kowloon Dock Recreation Club

Tobacco Fund

1 Subscriber, per H.K. Club (monthly sub.)

Dreadnought Hospital

1 Subscriber, per H.K. Club (monthly sub.)

Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club (monthly sub.)

Soldiers & Sailors' Families Association

Mr. H. A. Nisbet (monthly sub.)

Dr. Barnard's Homes

Kowloon Dock Recreation Club

Orphan Homes for Scotland (Quarriers' Homes)

Kowloon Dock Recreation Club

Mercantile Marine Service Association

Kowloon Dock Recreation Club

Already acknowledged

Less amounts remitted, &c.

Balance in current a/c

H. C. SANDFORD, Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, March 6, 1919.

SALE OF PONIES.

LAST WEEK'S FAVOURITES SOLD.

Some of the favourite and successful ponies in the recent Jockey Club races were among the sixty-nine ponies which were sold by public roup yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hurley, of Messrs. Hughes and Hough was the auctioneer.

"Starlight" brought the best price, \$370, "Moonlight," \$360 and the popular subscription pony "Burst Length," \$240. "Blighy King" brought only \$20. "How are the mighty fallen!"

Here is the list of ponies sold, with purchasers and prices:

Starlight, winner Garrison Cup, and Hongkong Stakes, 2nd Sub-Griffin Challenge Cup and Tytam Handicap, purchased by Mr. Nemaze, \$370

Moonlight, winner Racing Stakes, 2nd Wong-wei-chong Stakes, 2nd Royal Navy Cup, purchased by Mr. Soares, 360

Burst Length, winner Sub-Griffin Challenge Cup and 2nd Valley Stakes, purchased by Mr. Galluzi, 240

American Chief, placed twice during meeting, purchased by Mr. Soares, 225

Maybe, bought in, 170

Firefly, winner Kialto Stakes, purchased by Mr. Soares, 155

Claret, purchased by Mr. Soares, 130

Congo Chief, purchased by Mr. Soares, 130

Venusus Dahlia, 3rd Black Rock Stakes, purchased by Mr. Soares, 125

Meymoon, purchased by Mr. Soares, 120

Bend Or, purchased by Mr. Sedgwick, 115

Rhoastat, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 110

Cassius, 3rd Jockey Club, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 110

Catford, late Gentle Cat, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 95

Turf King, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 85

Fairdooze, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 85

Wing, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 85

Wedding Bells, placed Off-day, purchased by Mr. Grimston, 80

King John, winner Tytam "B" Handicap, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 75

White Fang, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 70

Blighy, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 70

Beach Sand, purchased by Mr. Souza, 65

Anticipation, purchased by Mr. Poi, 65

Tambourine, winner Nil Desperandum Stakes, purchased by Mr. Jones, 65

First Fiddle, 2nd Hongkong Stakes, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 55

Bannock, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 50

Dunpony, quiet hack, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 50

Tracy Tupman, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 50

Avon Dahlia, 3rd Nil Desperandum Stakes, purchased by Mr. A. Sousa, 50

Essex Chief, 3rd Gymkhana Club Cup and winner in Shanghai, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 50

Heart, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 50

Club, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 50

Gold Mohur, purchased by S. T. Shu, 45

Woodworker, 2nd Jockey Cup, purchased by Mr. Jones, 45

Concordia, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 40

Tarantula, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 40

Pui, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 40

Rock Mouse, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 40

Sea Sand, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 40

Dun Duke, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 35

Twined Dahlia, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 35

2nd Vioh, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 35

Prudent King, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Losing Hazard, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Bay pony, quiet hack, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Stiggins, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Shun Tsung, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Spodgrass, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Wing, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Olympic Dahlia, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Ah Chut, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Thames Dahlia, winner Gymkhana Club Cup, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Ming Yuen Gardens, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Sousa, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Victorious Crown, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Spade, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Gardens, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 30

Castello Branco, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 25

Ah Chut, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 25

Onions, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 25

Perhaps Not, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 25

Cheung Shun Tsung, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 25

Doubtful, 3rd, Garrison Cup, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 25

Bantam Dahlia, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 25

Cheung Shun Tsung, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 25

Lecapron, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 25

Diamond, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 25

Shun Tsung, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 25

Grey pony, quiet hack, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 20

Ming Yuen Gardens, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 20

Blighy King, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 20

Ming Yuen Gardens, purchased by Mr. Gegg, 20

Diadem Dahlia, withdrawn, 0

Dusky, withdrawn, 0

Gris-Gris, withdrawn, 0

Dalman, winner off-day and placed during meeting, withdrawn, 0

King Jeff, no bid, 0

Pecksniff, no bid, 0

Chestnut, no bid, 0

Weihai Chief, no bid, 0

Victor, no bid, 0

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINA.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Dear Sir,—With reference to the interesting three-mover problem in your paper of yesterday's date, I give below two variations.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B-Kt. 6. 1. P-Q. 4.
2. B-R. 5. 2. K. x P.
3. B-B. 7 dls check and mate.

SECOND VARIATION.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B-Kt. 6. 1. P-Q. 3.
2. R-Q. B. 1. 2. P-Q. 4.
3. R-Q. B. 8 mate.

Yours faithfully,

D. E. C.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1919.

SHANGHAI AND GERMANS.

A public meeting at the Shanghai Town Hall on Feb. 24, passed the following resolutions—

(1) This assembly of members of civilized nations records the sense of horror and indignation with which it has learnt of the inhuman treatment to which prisoners of war have been subjected by the enemy forces—treatment of such brutality as would shame the most barbarous race—and while expressing its deep sympathy with the survivors and its commiseration with the relatives of those who succumbed, desires the Chairman to convey to the representatives of the Allied Powers the request that they impress upon their respective Governments its conviction of the necessity of bringing the instigators and perpetrators of such an outrage on civilization to a punishment commensurate with the heinousness of their crimes, in accordance with the usage of civilized nations towards common malefactors.

(2) This assembly of Shanghai residents expresses its appreciation of the action of the Chinese Government in repatriating the Germans resident in China, at the same time voicing the hope that no exemptions will be granted, and that no Germans will re-enter China until such time as may be agreed upon by the Allies; and that the Chairman be requested to ask his Allied colleagues to telegraph this resolution to their respective Ministers for communication to the Chinese Government.

A CANTEN WANGLE.

This word is often used by Tommy, but we have been asked to give Tommy's interpretation of it, and a case which recently came to our notice will serve the purpose. Colonel Z. was a Yeomanry officer with a three feathers badge in his cap which he persistently wore although he was now posted to an artillery unit. Not that he knew anything about artillery, but his bosom friend the General had posted him, and although he did not know which end the gun was loaded, nor which end the shot came out when the gun was fired, he was a colonel in the artillery. He rode on a white horse, smoked big cigars, and fearlessly rode about finding fault with this and that, but he carefully kept his white horse at least 12 miles behind the lines. It was said that he looked better on a white horse than any other colour, so he made sure to keep it out of the range of the enemy's guns. In the column upon which the General had inflicted this curio there were a number of drivers, and being desirous of providing themselves with sundry necessities, they established a canteen, each providing so much capital and contributing to the labour entailed. The motto of the canteen was "Small profits and quick returns," and the business grew so rapidly that there was soon a large reserve of cash which the "boys" allowed to accumulate to enable their respective purchasers to buy anything extra that was required. The stock was sold every day, so all that was left of the canteen was the capital and profits. The thing had been started with the general's money and what was there belonged entirely to them, but the colonel thought it was necessary to have some new management, so he decided to "take over" the canteen. He took over the empties (there being no stock) and the canteen funds, money provided by the gunners to buy food and other necessities. Had he been a gunner they would have called it a robbery, but because he was a colonel it was called "take over." That is a wangle. Meanwhile, we are anxious to discover what this Yeomanry-Artillery officer has done with the canteen capital. Perhaps the Q.M.G.'s department will make inquiry. We can apply the data. Canteen matters we been a special study of the "S.G." staff for many years, as our campaign against corruption has many years evidenced.—United Service.

King Jeff, no bid, 0

Pecksniff, no bid, 0

Chestnut, no bid, 0

Weihai Chief, no bid, 0

Victor, no bid, 0

SUMMARY COURT.

(Continued from Page 4.)

Counsel said that he originally claimed \$405.33, but he had later furnished particulars of five items to his friend, of which his Lordship had a copy, amending the claim to one of \$345 odd, but he would proceed with items 1, 2 and 4 only. He was prepared to abandon items 3 and 5 as he could not produce evidence to prove them, the only man who could prove them was not available, he having gone away. In conclusion, counsel said he would like to call the evidence of a man named Lung Chai Po, but he was a very busy man and would like to get back to his office as soon as possible. Counsel did not want to give evidence, first as he might be pretty long about it. His Lordship agreed and that witness's evidence was proceeded with as we went to press.

The China Mail learns that Professor W. J. Hinton of the Hongkong University has been offered the post of Commercial Commissioner in Siberia.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

WEST POINT, HONGKONG.

DURING THE REPAIRS to the above CHURCH, and until further notice is given, the services on SUNDAYS will be held as follows—

8 A.M. Holy Communion at St. Stephen's Church.

11 A.M. Morning Prayer and Sermon at the Diocesan Boys' School.

Hongkong, March 6, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, March 7, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of

Provisions—

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA Etc.
TO
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORF"	14th March	20th April	2nd May
"NOVARA"	14th March	23rd April	3rd May
"NELLORE"	15th April	18th May	27th May

Will take some bottom cargo to Rotterdam. Not available for Passengers.

SINGAPORE TO BOMBAY.
"DILWARA" 14th March due Bombay about 31st March

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &c.
"NELLORE" 15th March Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)
FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

For Space and Particulars apply to **DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.**

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

MAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the **INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.** AND **APCAR LINE**

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight & further particulars apply to **DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.**

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAPAN.
BORNEO MARU..... due on or about 10th Mar.

For Freight or Passage apply to **DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.**

FOR NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing about beginning of March.

For space and particulars apply to—
DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON..... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
CELESTES MARU..... Sunday, 24th March.
ALBA MARU..... Friday, 28th March.

GENOA & BOMBAY..... Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.
KOFUKU MARU..... Tuesday, 11th March.
SIAM MARU..... Thursday, 20th March.

MARSEILLES..... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
DUREAN DE JAZEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, HIMALAYA MARU..... End of March.

BOMBAY, COLOMBO..... Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
KOFUKU MARU..... Tuesday, 11th March.
SIAM MARU..... Thursday, 20th March.

BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA..... Monthly direct service.
SIAM MARU..... Thursday, 20th March.

STONEY, MELBOURNE..... Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
LUZON MARU..... Middle of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA..... Regular fortnightly service, calling at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OYERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
MEXICO MARU..... Friday, 14th Mar., at 3 p.m.
CANADA MARU..... Monday, 17th March.

HAI PHONG..... Three times a month service.
TATOKU MARU..... Wednesday, 12th March.

JAPAN PORTS.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.
These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class. Saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
BOSSU MARU..... Thursday, 13th March at 9 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
KALIO MARU..... Sunday, 9th Mar., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. No. 144 & 145.

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A palatable emulsion containing forty per cent of pure Cod Liver Oil, a valuable Food, Tissue Builder, and Tonic.

In bottles \$1.25 and \$2.00 each.

EXTRACT OF MALT & COD LIVER OIL
\$1.50 and \$2.50 per bottle.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 298.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SHANGHAI..... Tuesday, Mar. 5, Daylight.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI..... Wednesday, Mar. 6, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI..... Thursday, Mar. 7, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & KANGKOK..... Friday, Mar. 8, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI..... Saturday, Mar. 9, at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, AND CARGO. Excellent accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone No. 33.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROTECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For SHANGHAI..... Friday, Mar. 7, at 8 a.m.
TAKSANG..... Friday, Mar. 7, at 3 p.m.
YATSHING..... Friday, Mar. 7, at 3 p.m.
LOONGSANG..... Friday, Mar. 7, at 3 p.m.
MAUSANG..... Saturday, Mar. 8, at Noon.
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Empress of Asia	22nd May	9th June
Monteagle	16th June	4th July
Empress of Russia	19th June	7th July
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SHIPS BOUND FOR CHINWANGTAO.

Chinwangtao still seems difficult for steamers to approach, and on Feb. 10 there were seven steamers in Dairen waiting for the first opportunity to enter Chinwangtao. The shipowners made inquiries by telegraph, and as soon as a favourable answer was received, all those ships were to sail immediately for the destination.

NEW FLOATING DOCK AT GÖTEBORG.

Although Göteborg is a relatively important seaport, it has until lately been without sufficient docking facilities. The old graving dock, built 43 years ago, was entirely inadequate to meet present-day docking requirements, especially since Sweden got a fleet of comparatively large ocean steamers.

The Norwegian and the Danish shipyards were in a better position. Christiania, Norway, had a dry dock 85 metres (278.8ft.) in length, and 4 floating docks for vessels from 1,000 up to 4,500 tons-dwt. Moss, 2 floating docks for vessels of 700 to 900 tons respectively; Forgrund, a floating dock for 1,600 tons; Sandefjord, 3 floating docks for 500 to 1,600 tons; Christiansand, 1 dry dock of a length of 97.6 metres (320.2ft.); Frederikshavn, Denmark, a floating dock for 1,700 tons; and in the Sound (Öresund), Elsinore (Helsingør) had 2 dry docks of a length of 106 and 115.9ft. respectively; Copenhagen, a small dry dock and 4 floating docks for vessels from 800 to 11,500 tons; while on the Swedish side, Helsingborg had a dry dock of a length of 66.6 metres (218.9ft.), and Malmö one of a length of 71.6 metres (234.9ft.) to which was added the new large dry dock of a length of about 158 metres (518.3ft.).

It was evident, therefore, that something had to be done, if Göteborg was not to be left too far behind in this respect. As early as 10 years ago several schemes for the construction of a new dry dock were put forward, but were afterwards abandoned on account of uncertainty caused by the contemplated tension of the harbour.

The persons interested then decided to build a floating dock, and plans therefore were drawn up in 1911. The Aktiebolaget Göteborgs Ekspansionsdock was organised in 1913 with a capital stock of 500,000 crowns, which has been increased to 750,000 crowns this year, for the purpose of building a floating dock according to specifications prepared by the Göteborgs shipyard, Göteborg.

The dock was intended to accommodate vessels with a docking weight up to 10,000 tons and 7.5 metres (24.6ft.) draft. The cost was calculated to be 1,450,000 crowns for the dock and 3,000,000 crowns for ground. Since the city had guaranteed security for a loan of 625,000 crowns to the company, and had assumed certain other obligations, such as dredging in the river and the granting of necessary space, the company filed a petition for a Government subsidy of 625,000 crowns, which amount, however, was reduced to 500,000 crowns by the Riksdag in 1914; and this latter sum granted on certain conditions with reference to the docking of naval vessels.

The plan was to lease the dock to the Göteborgs shipyards, and as the outbreak of the European war a contract was made with the shipyard bought the necessary material at once, by which timely action a large amount of money was saved. In October, 1915, the first plates were laid, and in November, 1916, the first section of the dock was launched, and in August, 1917, the second. In November of the same year the first vessel was docked. In June, 1918, the third section was finished and put in place, and on October 12 the dock was officially opened for use.

The dock was made larger than originally intended. It measures 180 metres (594.9ft.) in length over all; the width on the pontoon deck between the walls is 25 metres (82ft.); width over-all, 83 metres (272.3ft.); greatest depth over the keel block, 8.8 metres (28.9ft.). Therefore it is the largest floating dock in Scandinavia, capable of lifting vessels 180 metres (590.5ft.) long, 23.5 metres (77ft.) wide, and with a draft of water of 7.5 metres (24.6ft.). For comparison, it is pointed out that the largest Swedish vessel, the Stockholm, is 156.75 metres (514ft.) long and 18.83 metres (61.8ft.) wide.

Electric power is used, and the centrifugal pumps, each with a capacity of 30 tons of water per minute, can empty the tanks in one hour and a half. The dock is "self-docking."

In 1915 the Ellerman Shipyard, Göteborg, launched a floating dock which can lift vessels of 1,400 tons docking weight, or about 3,500 tons deadweight, and the same shipyard contemplates building another dock for vessels of 3,000 tons.

SINN FEIN.

A VISIT TO HEADQUARTERS.

A Daily Mail writer says: One day last week I had a few hours at my disposal in Dublin. I determined to visit the Sinn Fein headquarters and learn from the leaders of the movement something of their aims and aspirations.

The sun was shining brightly, the sky was a cloudless blue, and St. Stephen's Green was looking its best. The keen air was delightfully invigorating and the water of the lake sparkled in the sun. The park was deserted save for a couple of wanderers, the park-keepers, and the happy family of ducks and waterfowl which were enjoying undisputed possession of their little kingdom.

I walked past the artificial lake to the statue of King George the Second, in the centre of the park, along the deserted paths to the far side of the square. Stillness was the prevailing impression, and the memories of Easter Week 1916 seemed like a bad dream.

The Sinn Fein headquarters are situated at 6, Harcourt Street, a fair-sized ordinary Dublin house. The ground floor is occupied by the Sinn Fein bank, and the office premises are at the back and on the first floor. As you approach the building the broken windows catch your attention and remind you of the excitement of Armistice Night. I went into the general office and asked for Father O'Flanagan, the present leader of the movement, only to learn that he was absent at Roscommon.

Three young men were occupied in doing up parcels of comforts destined for the Sinn Fein prisoners in England from their faithful followers. The room was untidy, but there was plenty of activity. One of the young men, seeing that I had come in search of information, left his parcels and entered into conversation. There were bundles of literature lying about, and he gave me a selection of election pamphlets.

The conversation was just becoming interesting, when a young woman, with short hair, smoking a cigarette, said: "Will you come up to see the honorary secretary?"

I followed her and found myself in the first-floor office, on the mantelpiece of which was a large portrait of De Valera and a bust of Count Plunkett. From here the widespread activities of Sinn Fein are directed. In addition to the young woman there were two young men, one the hon. secretary, Mr. H. Boland, and the other, Mr. J. T. O'Kelly, the director of organisation. Later on two or three other young men strolled in.

The first impression I derived was that of youth. The Sinn Fein movement is run by young men, and they unquestionably understand their fellow countrymen. As a result Young Ireland today is overwhelmingly Sinn Fein. The secretary was a pleasant young Irishman, intense, enthusiastic—fanatical, if you will—afire with love of his country.

For two hours we talked in the friendliest manner. I let the young enthusiast tell me about the political creed which has swept the polls and captured, anyhow for the time being, the imagination of three quarters of Ireland.

Here is the essence of Sinn Feinism. Ireland is a nation, geographically, historically, ethnologically. Ireland has nothing to say to England, her hereditary foe, whom she cordially hates. Ireland wants to run her country herself; she has had enough of foreign domination. If the British Empire want to war to Belgium and really stands for the self-determination of all peoples, how can it refuse to listen to the unmistakable voice of the majority of the Irish people?

Then the two leaders referred with pride to their wonderful organisation which has brought them such a sweeping victory, and stated that they proposed carrying on an active propaganda till they had converted a majority in Ulster to their doctrines.

But their ramifications were worldwide, and till Great Britain listens to the voice of Ireland they would continue to ferment trouble for her. In the United States, Australia, and elsewhere they would act as a constant thorn in the side of Great Britain. In America in the past the Irish vote had kept the United States and the British Empire apart; it was the Irish vote which had prevented an Anglo-American entente or alliance. The Sinn Fein organisation would continue to keep the United States and Great Britain apart, and no real Anglo-American understanding was possible till Ireland's right to self-determination had been acknowledged.

Mr. Boland, who had taken part in the insurrection in 1916, had spent 15 months in Portland Gaol. He said he liked many Englishmen but hated England—by England he did not mean Scotland or Wales. Many of the Sinn Fein leaders are teetotalers; they are intensely religious, they are altruistic, and prepared to give their lives to their country—Ireland.

From the Sinn Fein headquarters I walked a couple of hundred yards to lunch with an Ulster friend of profound learning. His library is one of the best-stocked I have found in any part of the British Empire. His view that, given five years, Sinn Feinism will die a natural death,

MAGNA EST VERITAS.

In spite of the official investigation and complete disproof of the story of the tattooed prisoner-of-war it is still going the round of the papers in the Far East. Mayberry, the man who claims he was tattooed, is probably the champion liar of the universe. His account of the tattooing was really artistic in the boldness of its imaginative power. It is true he forgot the name of the ship he was on when it was torpedoed, but he gives the number of men who got into the boat with him, and the age of the commander of the German submarine who took him prisoner. He further relates that he was the first to reach the deck of the submarine, and how the commander, speaking in broken English, told him that England was the cause of the war and that he would make Mayberry drink his own blood. The tattooing process is then described and how he and his companions were flung into a boat and turned adrift without food and with only a little tobacco among them—(a human touch)—to be picked up by a fishing vessel. And all this mass of nonsense is gravely reproduced by the N.C. Daily News as a contribution to the cause of enlightenment. That profound liar Mayberry, by the way, was further exposed by the Manchester Guardian, which pointed out that the photographs of the man published in the newspapers did not agree. Each paper showed the right side of his face in profile, yet in one paper he was represented as having a full length snake in black on his face and in another there was only a snake's head in outline. Evidently the tattooing had been remarkably well done when the snake could change its shape from day to day. The suggestion that the liar painted the snakes himself will, of course, be rejected by those who prefer to nurse their passions rather than cultivate their reason.—*Japan Chronicle*

that what Ireland wants for the next forty of fifty years is firm government; that Dominion Home Rule for Ireland is out of the question; that there is no solution to the Irish question at the present time; that Ulster has little in common with the rest of Ireland, and her one desire is to draw closer to the United Kingdom.

Here, then, are the two extremes of Irish opinion. Was ever statesmanship confronted with a more perplexing problem? The great war is over and its manifold problems are in a fair way towards solution, but the Irish problem remains the one black spot in our Imperial record. How nearly the Irish Convention came to finding a solution is not generally realised, and if it did not, it is a pity that there is a moderate opinion in Ireland.

What are we to do? We cannot confess failure and adopt a policy of drift—that is the sure way to disaster. We all believe in the freedom on which the British Empire is based. We have seen what self-government and free institutions have accomplished in Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa. Cannot all of us who have the real welfare of Ireland at heart aim at capturing the imagination of Young Ireland—however hopeless the task may seem? Let us not call young Irishmen disloyalists who passionately love their country, but let us try to be patient. Let us demonstrate that in the British Commonwealth of Nations—which is a league of nations already in existence—there is full scope for the intense nationalism of Irishmen and Irishwomen. In our Empire there is room for the two patriotisms, and therein lies its glory—the patriotism to Ireland or Scotland or Australia, as the case may be, and the wider patriotism to the Empire as a whole.

Let us explain to these Sinn Fein Irishmen once for all that we do not expect them to be "loyal" to England that our conception of Empire is a group of partners or sister-nations in which no country will predominate where all are needed. Ireland has a contribution to make to the common cause of humanity; we want her imagination, her enthusiasm, her idealism.

Cannot we give her the fullest measure of Dominion Home Rule at the earliest possible moment? The old repressive policy has failed. Cannot we persuade Irishmen that there are thousands of Englishmen who, in spite of the wild talk of Sinn Fein, love her dearly and whose only desire is to welcome her as a partner in the true sense—an Ireland rich, prosperous, and contented?

Cannot we help Ireland to build up her industries, to develop her water-power, to open up her mines, to construct great ports and harbours, and by our actions show that any thought of English domination is gone for ever? The best business brains of the British Empire should be lent to Ireland in this period of reconstruction. Let us concentrate on the economic aspect of Ireland's future. Let us pay back the wild words of hate of Sinn Fein in practical acts of kindness and brotherhood. Let us forget the past mistakes on both sides.

Loving our own country as we do, we can understand the Irishman's passionate love of his beautiful island. If only we could approach the Irish problem from this standpoint, even the citadel of Sinn Feinism could not long withstand our onslaughts.

THE CHASE OF VON LETTOW.

A dispatch from Sir J. L. Van Deventer, Commanding-in-Chief, East Africa, was published as a Supplement to the London Gazette. Dated from Dar-es-Salaam on Sept. 30, 1918, the dispatch deals with operations from the last week of November, 1917, when von Lettow Vorbeck with the residue of the German force escaped into Portuguese East Africa to August 31, 1918, when von Lettow was making north again. The whole of the intervening period had been employed in an endeavour to bring the Germans to a decisive engagement. This object was not achieved and the reason becomes plain by perusal of the dispatch. But in the period covered the Germans suffered heavily. At the time of his flight into Portuguese territory von Lettow's force was estimated at about 320 Europeans, 2,000 askari, two guns, and 30 to 35 machine-guns. The known casualties inflicted on the enemy up to August 31 were—Europeans, killed and captured, 140; askari, killed and captured, 1,100.

The Germans crossed the Rovuma short of ammunition and weary and depressed by close pursuit, but on November 25 they captured at Ngoma, on the Portuguese side of the river, a considerable quantity of rifles, ammunition, and food, which were supplemented shortly afterwards by the capture of isolated Portuguese posts.

These successes (says General Van Deventer) naturally revived the moral of the force. Colonel von Lettow Vorbeck's remaining troops, both European and African, were the survivors of the fittest. The askari were all veteran fighters; and such men, back by well-served machine-guns, are, in their native bush, worthy opponents for the best troops.

As to the country in which operations were now conducted, the dispatch says:

The portion of Portuguese East Africa bounded by the Rovuma and Zambezi rivers, Lake Nyasa and the sea is but little less than France. Much of this vast area was a terra incognita to Europeans, and no accurate maps were available. In some parts, the natives were as yet unsubdued, while in others they were in more or less open rebellion. There were but few roads, and no railways except 30 miles of 3ft. 6in. gauge starting from Lumbo, on the mainland west of Mozambique. The central districts (which the enemy would naturally make for) were reported to be well elevated, healthy and fertile. In fact, Portuguese East Africa appeared an ideal theatre for the operations of a commander of a compact and mobile force, tied to no base, independent of lines of communication, and adept in the art of "living on the country," whose aim would probably be to avoid encounters with superior forces and to remain in being as long as possible.

From the character of the German commander it was not probable that any general surrender would take place, and the campaign had therefore perforce to be one of virtual extermination. General Van Deventer's object was twofold, to prevent the enemy returning to German East Africa "and to get to grips with him as soon and as often as possible." Operations were to continue throughout the rainy season. The troops employed were all African—at first the Nigerian Brigade (which returned to West Africa in February, 1918), the Gold Coast Regiment, and the 2nd Cape Corps, and mainly, the King's African Rifles, together with contingents of Portuguese native troops. The enemy retreated rapidly and soon got out of touch and pursuit from the north. A column was then organized to strike inland from Port Amelia. It was first commanded by Colonel Rose and afterwards by Brigadier-General Edwards. From the Nyasa end General Northey advanced east. (In June, on General Northey leaving to take up the Governorship of British East Africa, he was succeeded by Brigadier-General Hawthorn.) The enemy, who had gained his coveted central position and wished to stay there, offered considerable opposition. Medo, 150 miles west of Port Amelia, was captured on April 12.

On April 17 the enemy was found in an entrenched position some 18 miles west of Medo, and fighting continued all day, the enemy retiring during the night. The country was exceedingly difficult, the jungle being so thick that roads were mere tunnels through bamboo thickets, and elephant grass, while long stretches of track appeared more suitable for boats than for motor transport. Successive positions flanking the road had to be cleared, and progress was slow.

On May 4 Colonel Barton (3rd/1st K.A.R. and half 2nd/1st K.A.R.) engaged an enemy company about five hours west of Nanungu. The enemy were dispersed and retired eastwards. Colonel Barton pursued, and on May 5, his leading company surprised and most pluckily attacked a large enemy camp west of Nanungu. The enemy immediately counter-attacked vigorously with a force of from four to five companies. Sharp fighting at close quarters lasted throughout the whole day, the enemy finally withdrawing under cover of night, over 30 Germans and 100 askaris having been killed and

wounded in this engagement. Colonel Barton was also wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths took over command of his column.

In the end von Lettow was driven south, crossing the Lurio river, and made towards Quelimane. Of this region General Van Deventer says:

As far south as Inagu the country is extremely difficult: rugged heights rise in every direction out of a sea of almost impenetrable bush; paths are few, and cultivation scarce, while the inhabitants are a wild and only partially subdued race, bitterly hostile to their masters, and therefore ready temporarily to help any enemy of the latter. South of Inagu cultivation gradually increases, and the country gets richer. On approaching the sea coast, one of the most prosperous parts of Portuguese East Africa, where the numerous Praza have their valuable holdings, is reached. The Quelimane district was defended by both British and Portuguese forces. Meantime the enemy was steadily pushing south, capturing valuable stores, while the whereabouts of his main body was unknown.

Reliable information was extremely hard to obtain, as the enemy had suborned many of the native chief and headmen by lavish presents of cloth and other goods captured by them between Alto Molocue and Lugella. Thus the enemy not only denied information to us, but was able to depend on early and accurate news of our movements. The same difficulty was experienced by us during the whole time that the enemy was in the coastal zone. Our columns were doing everything possible to get to grips with the enemy but were frequently led astray by false reports.

They were occasionally completely out of touch with their headquarters and with one another, as the rapidity of their movements made it impossible for cable parties to keep up with them and pack wireless has a very small and uncertain range in thick bush. The difficulties of concerted action, always great in bush country, were thus very greatly enhanced.

On the afternoon of July 1 a sudden attack was made on the Western sector of Nhamacurra (Quelimane region) by three enemy companies. The enemy had undoubtedly received accurate information about the position, as the attack was pushed straight in between the Portuguese western flank and the river. The garrison of about 500 native troops was surprised, and, though the Portuguese officers and N.C.O.s fought bravely, the whole of this sector of the defence, including two a.f. guns (one rendered useless), was in the enemy's hands within a very short time. The enemy consolidated his position, and the Portuguese garrison of the centre sector retired by order to the British position on the east, which was now held by about 300 K.A.R. The enemy attacked on July 2 and again on the 3rd, but was repulsed. At 3 p.m. on

the 3rd however, fire was opened from one of the captured guns, seconded by a large number of Maxim's, under cover of which a determined assault was pushed in, which carried the defences on the north-east face. The garrison then retired, maintaining good order, until they found themselves penned in an angle of the river, when a considerable number were drowned in crossings.

Our columns were ordered to converge on Nhamacurra, in hopes of pinning the enemy between our troops and the sea. False reports, however, diverted the bulk of our pursuing troops too far to the west; and by the time we had closed on Nhamacurra the enemy had slipped away to the eastward.

In July the enemy had established himself near Chaluia, in the Mozambique region, and was raiding in every direction. The whole district was practically in rebellion, and the enemy, partly because of this, and partly on account of lavish presents of stores looted from Lorde, Guorne and other places, was very actively helped by the natives, who brought in large quantities of food and willingly provided guides and information. Since the enemy crossed the Malema line, about June 10, desertions had practically ceased. This was doubtless due in some measure to the very great distance which now lay between their homes and the theatre of operations; for most of the askari were of the Wanyamwezi tribe, living in the neighbourhood of Tabora. A weightier reason, perhaps, was the attraction of the loot of the sea-board areas.

Endeavours were made to corner the enemy at Chaluia, but the British closed upon it only to find the dispatch closes von Lettow was moving northward. On August 30 the main enemy force attacked part of General Hawthorn's force; after severe fighting he was driven back and the Germans were themselves attacked the next day.

It was hoped that the enemy might have been cornered, but the rugged country and thick bush made operations very difficult, and he finally broke away to the northward. In the two days fighting the enemy lost 17 whites killed and 11 captured, while several more were known to have been wounded. His known loss in askari was about 200. Nearly 100,000 rounds of ammunition, much baggage and stores, and a small hospital fell into our hands.

Here General Van Deventer closes his narrative of operations.

It may appear extraordinary, he writes, that the enemy should so often have succeeded in evading our converging columns. But the German force, well guided, generally avoided the regular tracks, and moved by native paths through the heart of the bush, which is often so thick and difficult that troops may march and counter-march within a

OUR HOUSING SCHEME.

The N.C. Daily News of March 1, had this note:—Hongkong is suffering as much from the lack of proper housing for Europeans as is Shanghai, but in the Crown Colony a scheme has been advanced which, besides being simple, has the merit of placing within the reach of the average employee an opportunity to acquire his own property. The scheme presents an opportunity for 44 householders to acquire their own houses by paying down 30 per cent. of the average cost, \$7,500, the balance remaining as a mortgage to be wiped off at discretion. If the householder sets aside the rent usually payable for such a residence to meet interest charges and liquidation of the mortgage it is estimated that the whole purchase price will be paid off in a period less than 10 years. The venture is a private one and is destined to meet the requirements of people with moderate means, but it should certainly give some relief in Hongkong, where the demand for small houses far exceeds the supply. In Shanghai it is more than probable that some such scheme would also be welcomed. Rents show no signs of decreasing and their tendency in the other direction may very well inflict no little hardship on those whose means preclude the possibility of purchasing their own houses by any other method.

few miles of one another without gaining touch. And there were over 100,000 square miles of such bush between the Rovuma and the Zambezi.

Except for a small body of K.A.R. Mounted Infantry, which did sterling work throughout, the whole strength of the campaign was borne by infantry, of whom certain battalions of K.A.R. and the Gold Coast Regiment were the most prominent.

The distances covered were tremendous. To take a by no means unique example, a column composed of the 1st/2nd and 2nd/2nd K.A.R. marched, between May 23 and July 15, 450 "map" miles. The actual distance covered must have been very much more. Columns frequently out-distanced their supplies and had to supplement their scanty rations by country produce—a difficult matter when following the enemy. For where the German rears, there is little left to glean. In spite of all hardships and disappointments the spirit of the troops never flagged; and I wish to express my sincere appreciation of their fine work.

General Van Deventer bears testimony to the valued and wholehearted assistance he received from the Governor-General of Portuguese East Africa and Colonel Sousa-Rosa, the Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese Forces.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 6, 1919. 41a.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.13 inches, against an average of 3.41 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 7th.

- 1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock. Light north and north-easterly winds, freshening; fair.
- 2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau. The same as No. 1.
- 4.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 6, 1919.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok.	6a.						
Namur.	6a.						
Hakodati.	6a.						
Tokio.	6a.						
Kobe.	6a.						
Nagasaki.	6a.						
Yokohama.	6a.						
Manila.	6a.						
Shanghai.	6a.						
Amoy.	6a.						
Swatow.	6a.						
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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The "Vanity Fair" company is going to show at Canton after leaving here.

A fentan player dropped dead at Canton on March 4, thus continuing a superstition common among the Chinese.

It reads rather funny, this, doesn't it? "The troops in Shanghai, with the aid of a number of men from the volunteer corps," broke into a rubber den and arrested two robbers. Perhaps the Canton Times meant it sarcastically.

It will be seen by reference to an advertisement, which appears on another page, that the Police request the co-operation of the public in the enforcement of the traffic regulations.

The Hon. J. H. Kemp, K.C. O.B.E., Attorney-General, and Mrs. Kemp are leaving to-morrow by the N.Y.K. steamer "Kilano Maru." The Hon. Mr. Pollock will on the same day take over his new duties as *locum tenens* for Mr. Kemp.

NO CHOLERA.

Bumour ran through the city today to the effect that the M.M. steamer "Andie Lebon" had been quarantined on account of cholera. We learn at the moment of going to press that it was not true.

WORLD'S TONNAGE.

The world's mercantile marine at the end of December last was returned at 39,891,665 tons gross. Compared with the figures for 1914 when the war broke out, they show a decrease of 3,980,795 tons. Particulars are—

	1914	1918	Balance
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Great Britain	20,922,000	17,022,000	3,900,000
United States	4,330,000	7,777,000	3,447,000
Germany	5,134,000	2,845,000	2,289,000
Japan	1,708,000	2,200,000	492,000
Norway	1,857,000	1,602,000	255,000
France	1,922,000	1,488,000	434,000
Italy	1,430,000	1,488,000	58,000
Netherlands	1,430,000	1,333,000	97,000
Austria	1,068,000	858,000	210,000
Switzerland	1,015,000	852,000	163,000
Russia	851,000	808,000	43,000
Denmark	770,000	675,000	95,000
Spain	820,000	578,000	242,000
Greece	820,000	578,000	242,000

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

MARCH 6, 1919.
KWONG HING, Chl., 418 tons, from Wuychow, Capt. Chan Kam, S.E.E. 1p, what?
CHEFOO, Chl., 24 tons, from Quinlon.
RAIKONG, Brit., 1270 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Evans, D. Lapwai.
SAKAWA MARU, Jap., 672 tons, from Canton, Capt. Kumagai, 1 p.m. 1919.
DORAX, Brit., 2,462 tons, from Singapore, A. P. C. East, 1 p.m.

CLEARANCES.

MARCH 5, 1919.
KWONGLEE, Chl., 450 p.m., for Shanghai, China Merchants.
BIBANG, Dutch, 4 p.m., for San Francisco, J.C.J.L.
TRANSVAAL, Dan., 3 p.m., for Singapore, Theresen & Co.
KAIFONG, Brit., 11 a.m., for Hongkong via Heliow and Pakhoi, D. & S.
MARCH 6, 1919.
TEAN, Brit., 6 a.m., for Shanghai, B. & S.
WINGHANG, Chl., 10 a.m., for K.O. Wan via Macao, Fat Hing.
HALDIS, Norw., 8 a.m., for Saigon, Tuk Tai Chue.
SEVIN, Cheong, Chl., 8 a.m., for K.O. Wan via Macao, Wo Hing.
KWONG TAL, Chl., 7 a.m., for K.O. Wan via Macao, Ping On.

THE SINCEREST FORM OF FLATTERY.

Referring to the subject of a German Lloyd's it is evident that the Huns are very much in earnest about it. Even in the pre-war times, they say, Germany got her shipping news only when Lloyd's had done with it, and there now seemed to be a great chance that after the war she would not get it at all—at any rate in the case of German ships. Germany must have a Lloyd's of her own. ("Seedienst"—Sea service, the idea now seems, to be to call it.) At a meeting at Hamburg, attended by some 400 various representatives, it was admitted that Lloyd's was a wonderful institution, and that with its traditions and practical experience over some three centuries it had produced results deserving of unstinted praise. Then, again, England's possession of the submarine cables was greatly in favour of Lloyd's. Still, much might nowadays be done with wireless, and the numerous Lloyd's agents of German extraction who had been turned out of their job would be a valuable asset for a new "roman Seedienst." Money would be the difficulty, but a beginning on moderate lines, supported by subscriptions, contributions, and, in case of need, by voluntary gifts, ought to be successful. The Government, too, could no doubt help. It was an enthusiastic meeting, and a committee was appointed to go ahead.

BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE AND DEPART.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

MARCH 8.
ANYO MARU, T.K.K., from Valparaiso.

MARCH 10.
BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., from Java, with mail.

LAOMEDON, B. & S., from Liverpool.

EURYLOCHUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 11.
PROTESILAUS, B. & S., from Singapore.

NANKING, China Mail, from San Francisco, with mail.

MARCH 12.
TELEMACHUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 13.
PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.

PELEUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 14.
HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., from Java.

MARCH 15.
TELAMON, B. & S., from Liverpool.

DEPARTING VESSELS.

MARCH 11.
HYSON, B. & S., for London.

ATREUS, B. & S., for Liverpool.

EURYLOCHUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

LAOMEDON, B. & S., for Japan.

MARCH 12.
BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 13.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Canadian Pacific for Vancouver.

HOKUTO, B. & S., for Liverpool.

MARCH 17.
CHICAGO MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria and Vancouver.

MARCH 20.
TELEMACHUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 21.
ANYO MARU, T.K.K., for South America.

MARCH 22.
FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., for Seattle.

MARCH 24.
PELEUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 25.
PYRRHUS, B. & S., for London.

MARCH 27.
NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.

PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 28.
HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 30.
PROTESILAUS, B. & S., for Seattle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

March 5.

Per "Sanyo Maru," for San Francisco, Mr. M. A. Adams, Mr. W. J. Adams, Mr. R. E. Alexander, Mr. F. C. Au, Miss D. M. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Ahrens, and family, Dr. W. L. Ascheron, Mr. G. A. Adams, Mr. J. J. Baker, Mrs. D. E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bonham, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brough, Mr. N. P. Boyet, Miss E. O. Brower, Mr. E. L. Barrow, Mr. L. N. Cheung, Rev. W. J. Clarke, Mr. P. Claude, Mr. W. N. Chan, Mr. Y. K. Cheung, Mr. L. S. Chu, Mr. J. Delborough, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gaudes, Dr. and child, Mr. C. D. Drellette and wife, Mr. A. L. van Dobbins, Mr. and Mrs. Doquier and 4 children, Mr. J. N. Ellis, Mr. G. van Erp, Mrs. Myler and child, Miss R. Edina, Mr. E. A. Everett, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Ford, Mr. E. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Ferguson, Rev. H. D. Gravel, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. van Royer Heakma and daughter, Mr. E. A. Herrera, Mr. E. D. Hutchison, Mr. S. H. Ho, Mr. Y. S. Ho, Mrs. M. W. Hiller, Mr. H. E. Humphreys, Mr. L. E. Holder, Mr. E. Hope, Mr. G. O. Helbrooke, Mr. A. Hampson, Mr. T. C. Bon, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Jackson, son and servant, Miss E. Journeval, Mr. S. Kato, Mr. K. Kura, Mr. T. Kawashima, Mr. T. G. Laver, Mr. C. G. Lee, Miss N. Low, Mr. C. C. Lee, Mr. G. S. Lee, Mr. S. L. Lo, Mr. W. R. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Miller, Mr. P. E. Means, Mr. R. J. Mallinson, Mr. D. F. Morrison, Mr. R. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Miyamoto, Mr. K. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Moiden, Major C. M. Manners, Mr. Finn Ne, Mr. G. C. Ng, Mrs. M. S. J. Nelson, Miss C. O'Hoy, Miss E. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Pun, daughter and 3 servants, Mr. W. A. C. Platt, Mr. H. T. Palmer, Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Parker and family, Mrs. E. Palmer, Rev. and Mrs. T. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Robertson and son, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Rigg and 2 children, Mr. P. H. Hougrie, Mr. E. U. Reid, Capt. C. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sekiyo, daughter and infant, Mr. J. W. Stackhouse, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Stimpson, Mr. D. S. Esqui, Mr. and Mrs. Stimpson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sprunt and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Sutton, child and infant, Mr. R. T. Sudamora, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Sanders and child, Mr. W. C. Sul, Mr. J. E. Taggart, Mr. J. K. Towner, Mrs. D. R. Towner and son, Mr. C. K. Tien, Mr. Van der Star, Mrs. S. Weington and child, Mr. H. K. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Washburn, Mr. F. S. Ward, Mr. A. A. Yendi, Mr. and Mrs. E. Yamsot, Mr. R. A. Sapp, Mr. W. H. Saul, Mr. A. M. Baker, Mr. C. H. Welfram, Mr. C. H. Glaspihl, Mr. W. Rothrock, Mr. E. D. Benfield, Mr. W. D. Chamberlain, Mr. R. S. Salary, Mr. A. McDonald, Mr. M. D. Tracy, Mr. P. Agre, Mr. E. R. Bernardo, Mrs. M. Brown, Miss N. Brown, Mr. L. E. Collin, Mr. J. Calles, Mrs. D. L. Bell, Miss E. Dannon, Mr. N. K. Eyofo, Miss R. Eyofo, Mr. J. A. Figueroa, Mr. A. P. Kessil, Mr. W. Halliga, Miss W. Lacerro, Mr. S. Mihaloff, Mr. R. Mantzing, Mr. and Mrs. U. Nakao and children, Mr. B. Oatsuno, Mr. R. Ponce, Mrs. P. B. Pohl and child, Mr. V. T. Samenta, Mrs. I. Soga, and daughter, Mr. N. Sone, Mr. B. Takuma, Mr. O. Tjoms, Mr. B. Vianito, Mr. T. F. F. Valero, also 23 Chinese.

NOTICES.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

A. D. C.

IN THE MUSICAL PLAY.

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

For GROWN UPS and CHILDREN
by W. GRAHAM ROBERTSON
MUSIC BY FREDERICK NOBSON
With full ORCHESTRA, CHORUS and BALLET
Over 80 Performers.

GALA PERFORMANCE, FRIDAY, March 21, at 9.15 p.m.

The gross takings of which will be allocated to the—

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

PRICES: Dress Circle \$5.
Stalls \$3.
Pit and Gallery \$2 and \$1.

Second Performance: Saturday, March 22, at 9.15 p.m.
Third " Monday, " 24 "
Fourth " Tuesday, " 25 "
Fifth " Wednesday, " 26 Matinee.

PRICES: \$3, \$2, and \$1.
Children half price to Matinee.

Booking opens at MOUTRIE'S
on Friday, 28th February, at 9 a.m.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. D. Abraham, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jackson & child
Mr. L. D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. M. Adams
Mr. G. A. Adams, Mr. J. J. Baker
Mr. T. N. Alexander, Mr. M. L. Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Mr. E. M. Joseph
Mr. G. W. Barton, Mr. J. J. Judah
Mr. Anderson, Dr. M. Kato
Dr. Ascheron, Mr. B. B. van Kotel
Mr. A. F. Bancroft, Mr. H. Krebs
Mr. R. N. Mr. and Mrs. Laidlay
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. and maid
Mr. W. F. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Law
Mr. and Mrs. A. and family
Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leach
Mrs. E. E. Bellies and child
Mr. and Mrs. Bencher, Mr. and Mrs. J. M.
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Leman and 2 children
Miss Bingham, Mme. Leiria
Mr. B. J. Birbeck, Capt. and Mrs. Liddell
Major and Mrs. G. D. Miss H. Lillie
Mrs. D. D. Blackburn, stone R.N.
Mr. J. J. Blecker, Mr. B. S. Longfield
Capt. and Mrs. Branch Miss Alice Lu
Mr. G. T. Breakspere, Mr. G. Ludia
Mr. J. N. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. N.
Mr. E. M. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. N.
Mr. J. P. Carleton, Dr. G. R. MacIntyre
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Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Master
Cianan, Mr. and Mrs. M.
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Clark, Major C. Macdonald
Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Mr. Fred. B. Marshall
Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Mr. B. Mason
Mr. E. de Azeredo, Madame de Maiton
Coelho, Mr. G. S. Colley and Mr. G. Mavor
daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. E.
Mr. J. H. Coote, Melanes
Mr. F. W. Cox, Mrs. W. McIntosh
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mr. and Mrs. Hugo
reid and nurse, E. Miller
Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Mr. and Mrs. H.
Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Munch
Mr. J. Delboure, Mr. and Mrs. D. B.
Miss M. W. Dev, Mr. and Mrs. D. B.
Mr. A. W. Dobben, Murray
Mr. and Mrs. Doquier, Mr. and Mrs. W. P.
and 4 children, Neeson
Madame E. Emsatt, Mr. J. S. Ecolson
Miss K. Emsatt, Mr. J. S. Ecolson
Mrs. E. M. Eyer and Mr. A. V. Pison
daughter, Mr. J. N. Pinner
Mr. F. C. Ferguson, Mr. A. W. Prior
Mr. J. Fetherstonhaugh, Capt. and Mrs. Prit-
chard & children
Mrs. H. H. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. T. W.
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Mr. F. Freider, Mr. E. S. Seyis
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Capt. and Mrs. G. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. T. W.
Miss R. Haines, Capt. D. Skinner
Capt. T. E. Hall, Miss H. F. Skinner

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels obviously in the nature of gifts are accepted.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No official letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Uman, Vicenza, Trieste Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Fritheer, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Bessia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, March 7.

Canada—EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, March 7.

Amoy and Straits—Per HAITANG.

Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per RWEILIN, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per KILANO MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITANG, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 2 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok and India via Calcutta—Per YATSHING, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 8.

Saigon, North China and Japan via Shanghai—Per OARDOGAN.

Shanghai and North China—Per KWANGSE, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YING-CHOW, 2 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per TAISSANG, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 9.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung—Per KAJIO MARU, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, March 10.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per GLENIFFER. Registration 2.45 p.m. Letters 3.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 11.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANG-CHOW, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKANG, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITANG, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 2 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Tainan—Per SOGHE MARU, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 13.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via Vancouver—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

VESSELS IN TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

S.S. "CHIHILI"
S.S. "KOMOHOW"
S.S. "TUNGCHOW"
S.S. "TIENSIN"
S.S. "ASOGAN MARU"
S.S. "OHOFU MARU"
M.V. "LARA"
M.V. "VULCANUS"
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SATURDAY, March 8th.	THE PABRICAL FACT "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."
MONDAY, March 10th.	THE GALE OF LAUGHTER "A PAIR OF SIXES"
TUESDAY, March 11th.	A HURRICANE OF MIRTH "MARY'S ANKLE"
WEDNESDAY, March 12th.	A RIOT OF FUN "TWIN BEDS"
THURSDAY, March 13.	THE FRIGGLE COMEDY "FAIR & WARMER"

PRICES AS USUAL. COMMENCE 9.15 P.M. SHARP.
Booking opened at MOUTRIE & Co. on Tuesday morning, March 4th.
FRANK CANTON, Manager.

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